

ton). The new species can be easily separated from the former species in its shorter head length 4.35-4.71 vs. 3.68-4.00 and greater body depth 3.00-3.25 vs. 3.50-4.00 in standard length; shorter eye diameter 4.00-4.29 vs. 2.50-3.50 in head length; more numerous predorsal scales 20-21 vs. 15-16; more vertical bars 14-15 vs. 9-10.

The new species can be also distinguished from *B. barila* in having a shorter head length 4.35-4.71 vs. 3.90-3.93 and greater body depth 3.00-3.25 vs. 4.77-5.22 in standard length; shorter eye diameter 4.00-4.29 vs. 3.50-4.00 in head length.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Dr. B. K. Tikader, Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta for laboratory facilities and to Dr. K. C. Jayaram, Joint Director for his encouragement. I am grateful to Dr. G. J. Howes of the British Museum (Natural History), London for going through the manuscript critically and for his many valuable suggestions for modifications. I am also thankful to Dr. P. K. Talwar, Superintending Zoologist for his encouragement and to Mr. D. Pyne, Departmental Artist who has drawn the figure.

REFERENCES

BARMAN, R. P. (1985): On a new cyprinid fish of the genus *Barilius* Hamilton (Pisces: Cyprinidae) from Arunachal Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 82(1): 170-174.

DAY, F. (1889): The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, Fishes, 1: i-xx, 1-548.

Taylor and Francis, London.

JAYARAM, K. C. (1981): The Freshwater Fishes of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma and Sri Lanka — A handbook. Government of India, i-xxii, 1-475, pls. XIII.

A NEW SPECIES OF *RHYNOCORIS* (FABRICIUS) FROM
SOUTHERN INDIA (HETEROPTERA-REDUVIIDAE-
HARPACTORINAE)¹

DUNSTON P. AMBROSE² & DAVID LIVINGSTONE³

(With six text-figures)

A new species of *Rhynocoris* (Fabricius) viz., *R. kumarii* sp. nov. is described and illustrated. A key for the identification of Indian *Rhynocoris* species is formulated.

***Rhynocoris kumarii* sp. nov.**

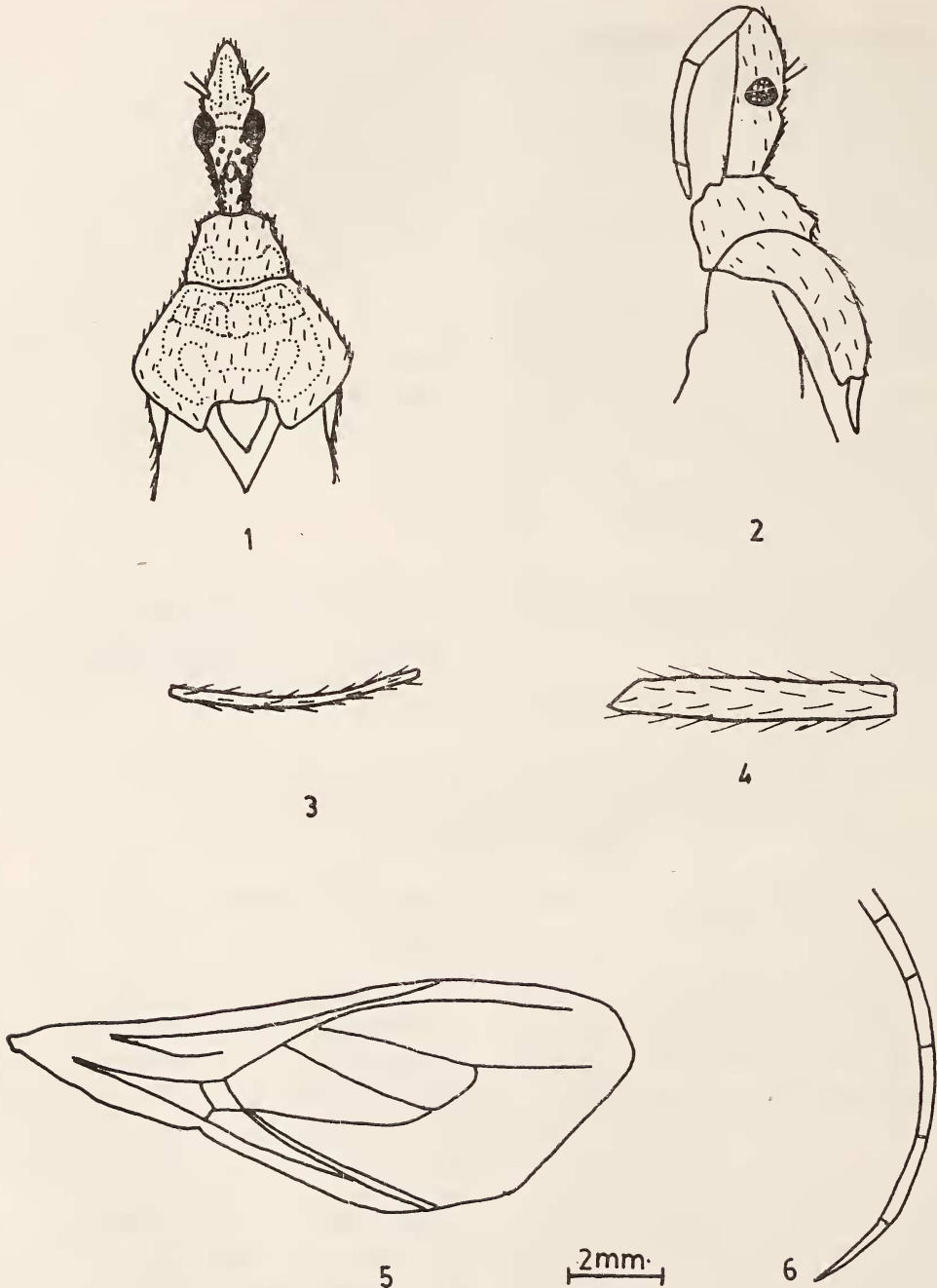
Antennae bright red except the base of the scape, rostral tip, eyes, membranes, scutellum, apices of tibiae, tarsomers, abdomen above and beneath black, posterior lobe of pronotum with two pairs of ferruginotestaceous bands running parallel. (Figs. 1-6).

Head finely pubescent, moderately elongate and shorter than pronotum, anteriorly unarmed, a median transverse impression in between eyes dividing the head into almost equal anteocular and postocular areas, anteocular area

¹ Accepted September 1985.

² Division of Entomology, University of Madras Post Graduate Centre, Coimbatore-641 041. Present address: Department of Zoology, St. Xavier's College, Palayankottai-627 002, India.

³ Department of Zoology, Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore-641 041, India.



Figs. 1-6. *Rhynocoris kumarii* sp. nov.

1. Head, pronotum and scutellum dorsal view; 2. Head, pronotum and scutellum lateral view; 3. Basal antennal segment (scape); 4. Fore femur; 5. Hemelytron; 6. Connexivum.

NEW DESCRIPTIONS

possessing a median elevated region ending bluntly anteriorly immediately behind the transverse impression at the posterior inner margin of eyes; a pair of coral red ocelli; filamentous antennae four segmented, scape the longest, pedicel and first flagellar segments shortest and almost equal in length, first joint of antennae shorter than anterior femora; three segmented crescentic rostrum reaching proster-nal furrow while at rest, third segment shortest, second segment slightly longer than first, basal joint passing apex of eyes.

Prothorax pubescent, a transverse constriction dividing the prothorax into an anterior shorter globose lobe and posterior slightly convex longer lobe, anterior lobe rugulose and sculptured delimiting a narrow collar anteriorly bearing a marginal tubercle laterally,

a median longitudinal sulci and two lateral sulci running obliquely towards posterior lobe; posterior lobe rugulose and highly granulate devoid of spinous tubercles, possessing narrow paranotal deflections, posteriorly subnodulose; small triangular scutellum bearing short tuberculate scutellar spine, prothorax width greater than its width; corium rugulose, wings not covering the entire abdomen but medially extending slightly beyond the abdomen, abdominal segments exposed laterally, legs richly pilose, tibial pads rudimentary in all three tibiae, fore tibia with subapical tibial spur, mid leg the shortest and hind leg the longest, paired scent gland orifices prominently placed laterally on the dorsum of first abdominal segment, convexium distinctly deflexed.

TABLE 1

MEAN VALUES OF ($\bar{x} \pm SE$) MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSES OF FEMALES OF *Rhynocoris marginatus* AND *R. kumarii* (n = 10)

No.	Characters	OF FEMALES OF <i>Rhynocoris marginatus</i> AND <i>R. kumarii</i>	
1.	Length of anteocular area	1.59 ± 0.05	1.8 ± 0.07
2.	Length of Portocular area	1.77 ± 0.02	1.85 ± 0.05
3.	Width between eyes	0.94 ± 0.03	1.12 ± 0.03
4.	Diameter of eye	0.8 ± 0.02	0.86 ± 0
5.	Length of scape	4.29 ± 0.12	5.68 ± 0.27
6.	Length of pedicel	2.35 ± 0.07	2.52 ± 0.07
7.	Length of first flagellar segment	2.04 ± 0.05	2.69 ± 0.03
8.	Length of second flagellar segment	3.06 ± 0.04	4.38 ± 0.04
9.	Length of first rostral segment	1.98 ± 0.08	2.08 ± 0.1
10.	Length of second rostral segment	2.81 ± 0.08	2.57 ± 0.08
11.	Length of third rostral segment	0.68 ± 0	0.66 ± 0.02
12.	Length of prothorax	4.58 ± 0.09	4.53 ± 0.18
13.	Width of prothorax	5.37 ± 0.14	5.13 ± 0.07
14.	Length of fore tibia	6.48 ± 0.13	6.97 ± 0.15
15.	Length of mid tibia	5.42 ± 0.14	6.11 ± 0.15
16.	Length of hind tibia	8.05 ± 0.17	9.19 ± 0.22
17.	Length of wing	12.17 ± 0.17	11.48 ± 0.19
18.	Width of wing	5.24 ± 0.1	5.11 ± 0.07
19.	Length of abdomen	9.28 ± 0.31	8.56 ± 0.44
20.	Width of abdomen	7.03 ± 0.34	7.25 ± 0.28

Length 19 mm, width across pterothorax 4.75 mm.

Holotype (Female, Reg. No. 9, Insect collection, Division of Entomology, Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore, India) and paratypes were collected from Maruthuvazhmalai scrub jungle, one of the legendary hillocks of Asia in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu by the Senior Author (Ambrose 1980) on 23.ii.1977.

KEY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN SPECIES OF GENUS *Rhynocoris*

1. Posterior lobe of pronotum rugosely granulate 2
Posterior lobe of pronotum not or very obscurely rugosely granulate 4
2. Legs unicolourous 3
Legs not unicolourous
..... *R. marginatus* (Fabricius)
3. Black, entire legs piceous
..... *R. squalus* (Distant)
Bright red, entire legs bright red
..... *R. kumarii* sp. nov.
4. Head as long as or about as long as pronotum 5
Head longer than pronotum
..... *R. longifrons* (Stål)
5. First joint of rostrum not or scarcely longer than anteocular area of head 6
First joint of rostrum distinctly longer than anteocular area of head 9
6. Membrane passing abdominal apex 7
Membrane not passing or very slightly passing abdominal apex 8
7. Coral red, pronotum with anterior lobe distinctly sculptured *R. fuscipes* (Fabricius)
Black, pronotum with anterior lobe very obscurely sculptured *R. costalis* (Stål)
8. Dull reddish ochraceous, membrane not passing abdominal apex *R. erythropus* (Linnaeus)
Coral red, membrane very slightly passing abdominal apex *R. moeandrus* (Distant)
9. Pronotal lobe concolorous 10
Pronotal lobe not concolorous, posterior lobe luteous 12
10. Postocular area longer than anteocular area....

- *R. tricolor* (Reuter)
Ante and postocular areas of head about equal in length 11
11. First joint of antennae little shorter than anterior femora, anterior lobe of pronotum broadly centrally impressed *R. reuteri* (Distant)
First joint of antennae about equal length to anterior femora, anterior lobe of pronotum posteriorly centrally impressed
..... *R. marginellus* (Fabricius)
12. Abdomen beneath fasciated with black
..... *R. flavus* (Distant)
Abdomen beneath unicolorous 13
13. First joint of rostrum reaching posterior margin of eyes *R. nigricollis* (Dall)
First joint of rostrum not reaching posterior margin of eyes 14
14. Posterior pronotal lobe sanguineous
..... *R. nigriensis* (Distant)
Posterior pronotal lobe luteous
..... *R. pygmaeus* (Distant)

DISCUSSION

R. kumarii sp. nov. is closely similar to *R. marginatus* Fabricius in having the following characters: anteocular and postocular areas of head about equal in length, basal joint of rostrum reaching eyes, pronotum with anterior lobe sculptured and posterior lobe rugulose, corium rugulose and transverse cell near base of membrane margined with membrane passing abdominal apex.

R. kumarii sp. nov. can be differentiated from *R. marginatus* by the bright red colour and entire bright red legs except the tarsomeres and other morphometric analyses (Table 1).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the authorities of the University of Madras PG Centre, Coimbatore for providing facilities. One of us (DPA) is grateful to the C.S.I.R. New Delhi for financial assistance during the course of this investigation.

NEW DESCRIPTIONS

REFERENCES

- AMBROSE, D. P. (1980): Bioecology, Ecophysiology and Ethology of Reduviids (Heteroptera) of the scrub jungles of Tamil Nadu, India. Ph.D. thesis, University of Madras, pp 60-62.
- DISTANT, W. L. (1904): Fauna of British India, Rhynchota Vol. II, Heteroptera. Taylor & Francis, London, pp. 332-337.
- (1910): Fauna of British India, Rhynchota Vol. V, Heteroptera: Appendix. Taylor and Francis, London, pp. 203-204.

ON A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *CHAGUNIUS CHAGUNIO* (HAMILTON-BUCHANAN) (PISCES: CYPRINIDAE) FROM BURMA¹

P. K. TALWAR AND A. DAS²

(With a text-figure)

A new subspecies of the cyprinoid fish, *Chagunius chagunio* (Hamilton-Buchanan) is described from Burma and its affinities with the 'forma typica' discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The monotypic genus *Chagunius* was established by Smith (1938) for the interesting and strongly characterised cyprinoid fish *Cyprinus chagunio* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822. This species having a wide range along the base of the Himalayas (Day 1877, 1889), was added to the Burmese fauna (as *Barbus chagunio*) by collections made by Dr. B. N. Chopra during 1926 from Upper Burma (Prashad & Mukerji 1929) and later to the Thai fauna by Smith (1938).

During the course of our studies on the ichthyofauna of Burma, it was noticed that the two specimens of *Barbus chagunio* from Upper Burma (ZSI regd. no. F10909/1) reported on by Prashad & Mukerji (1929), and also the specimen collected from Upper Burma by Lt.-Col. R. W. Burton (ZSI regd no. F 11465/1) reported on by Mukerji (1934), have several marked distinctive features which deserve expression in nomenclature. The trenchant differences between the Burmese and

Indian material studied here are uniform and separate the two at a subspecific level. *Chagunius chagunio* was originally described from the Yamuna and the northern rivers of Bihar and Bengal by Hamilton-Buchanan (1822). The new subspecies is named in honour of Dr. Bains Prashad, in recognition of his contributions to the systematics of Burmese fishes.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Family: CYPRINIDAE

Chagunius chagunio prashadi subsp. nov.

Barbus chagunio (nec Hamilton-Buchanan) Prashad & Mukerji, 1929, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 31(3): 195; Mukerji, 1934, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 37(1): 67.

Material: Holotype (Text-fig. 1) 200 mm standard length, Nam Kawng Chaung stream at Kamaing (Myitkyina District, Upper Burma), coll. B. N. Chopra, Nov.-December 1926; ZSI regd no. FF 2192.

Paratypes (i) a specimen, 190 mm SL., same data as holotype; ZSI regd no. FF 2193.

(ii) a specimen, 117 mm SL., Phungin Hka, a tributary of Mali Hka R. (Myitkyina District, Upper Burma), coll. R. W. Burton, 1930; ZSI regd no. FF 2194.

¹ Accepted May 1985.

² Zoological Survey of India, 27 Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta-700 016.